

# THE DIAL

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## NEW PHASES OF THE ROMANCE.

When the Wizard of the North laid aside his pen and closed his series of romantic fiction, the reading world had already accorded him a unique place in modern literature. He had done for letters a work unequalled in value by that of any writer since Shakespeare; he had advanced the historical romance to eminence, and shown it to be worthy of discriminating criticism. Romance was no longer to be represented by "The Castle of Otranto." Scott had re-created Romance.

Nor was current opinion satisfied with conferring this meed of praise; there were those who felt that so brilliant a genius must have exhausted the resources of Romance, and that Scott could have no successor.

This record of Romantic tales began with a novel. It was in the life of an era then only sixty years past that Scott found the material for his "Waverley." Does it seem incongruous that his entire series of fiction should have come to bear the title of the "Waverley Novels"? It will be remembered that the genius for Romance which made him illustrious had shown itself in that initial novel. It was the romantic element in "Waverley" which convinced the reading world that a new era in fiction had opened.

Sixty years have passed since the close of that series of romances, and the belief that Scott is to have no rival seems to be more and more confirmed. Dumas has surpassed and others have emulated him in fertility of production. Nevertheless, there is no real rivalry; the charm of the Wizard's style remains his own. But Romance does not die; and though Scott stands alone in his chosen field, new opportunities are revealed for the work of the romancer, and new achievements crown his fertile imagination. Great as was Scott's departure from the earlier canons of romantic fiction, the romance of the present time exhibits even greater departure from the Waverley pattern.

In the old Romance, realism had no proper place. The more unreal the events chronicled, and the farther removed from the actualities of life, the greater the credit to the imagination of

the romancer. Tried by this standard, "The Castle of Otranto" was awarded place and fame. As Dr. Johnson said: "In the romance formerly written, every transaction and sentiment was so remote from all that passes among men, that the reader was in little danger of making any application to himself."

But there is no necessity which compels the Imagination to bear false witness in order that it may be honored. The modern historical romance, by its faithful representations of the characters and motives and deeds of past eras, has shown the imagination at work in conformity to realistic standards. Scott's followers have sedulously observed this essential of their art, and truthfulness has become an accepted canon of the historical romance. Bulwer's "Last Days of Pompeii" and "Last of the Barons," and Thackeray's "Henry Esmond" and "The Virginians," attest its admitted authority.

Hawthorne came, and an avenue was opened to new fields for the work of the Romancer. The imagination now found its required material in the social life of a new world, a world with no history, in which there were no ruins, no venerable traditions. The ancient, the unknown, the mysterious, the startling, were the elements theretofore conceded to be essential to romantic fiction. Hawthorne found, in the simple life of New England, sufficient of these elements to constitute real Romance. Even with his exuberant imagination, this was no light task, as his own words declare. "No author, without a trial, can conceive of the difficulty of writing a romance about a country where there is no shadow, no antiquity, no mystery, no picturesque and gloomy wrong, nor anything but a commonplace prosperity, in broad and simple daylight, as is happily the case with my dear native land." This inevitable difficulty, once conquered by Hawthorne, has seemed less formidable to later romancers.

But Hawthorne did even a greater service to romantic fiction. In the New England life not only of the past, but of to-day, he found the elements of romance latent, and brought them into play. His quick imagination had flashed upon the romantic elements in his own life at Brook Farm; and he employed these and similar features in other personal episodes, in weaving for us a tale of modern life, the "Blithedale Romance," which has opened up for the present age a new phase of romantic literature.

Doubtless some will say that the Romance of Real Life is a contradiction in terms, and that the Romantic and the Realistic are not only antithetic but antagonistic. Realism has been well exploited in late years, and its disciples seem disposed to conquer, and by conquering to convert the world. The recent novel has been almost uniformly realistic, and this is usually claimed as its chief merit. George Eliot's novels of real life have won her the highest rank as a novelist, and the leadership of an army of admiring followers; and "Marcella" is pronounced the greatest novel of the realistic school since "Middlemarch," entitling its author to succeed to George Eliot's honors.

But even realism as thus expounded fails to satisfy some honest critics. A new school charges the realists with giving too loose rein to fancy, and advocates a fiction so faithfully true to actual life that it is to be properly called *veritism*. The imagination is so dangerous a steed that it must be effectually curbed and bridled; the truth, the *very truth* only, must be told; and the realist must confess his failure to be exact, and must abandon the field of fiction to the veritist. Gradgrind reappears, and again insists upon the inestimable value and the prime importance of facts.

At the very time of this exaltation of Realism, there comes a revival of the Romance. We observe not only a renewed feeling among authors that this form of fiction has still a career before it, and a revived interest in it among readers of fiction, but indications also of new worlds to be opened to its conquests.

It should be noted first, that the novelists themselves, even the realists, do not despise the Romance. George Eliot was not wholly satisfied with depicting real life, and she went back to the romantic period in Florentine history for her "Romola," a romance which well contends with her novels for high place. The romances of Thackeray and Bulwer were children of their affection, and still find appreciative readers no less than their novels. Novelists like Black, Hardy, and Besant turn aside from the attractions of real life to revel in romance. Charles Reade wins more fame by "The Cloister and the Hearth" than by any other of his novels, and the industrious Mr. Crawford begins his career by introducing "Mr. Isaacs," a tale well suiting the old definition of romance.

Again, a new school of writers has appeared, who have adopted the historical romance as their field, and seek to assure us of its renewed claims to our attention. In England, Mr. Stanley

Weyman presents a series of romantic tales, founded upon some of the remarkable episodes in French history, which improve upon earlier efforts in the same class, in illustrating the development of high traits of character under the stress of adverse circumstances. In America, Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood has felt the inspiration of strange episodes in the early French occupation of our northern frontier, and in her historical sketches has well reinforced Hawthorne's testimony to the romantic features of the settlement epoch in this country. In the conflicts between the English and French civilizations on this and another continent, Mr. Gilbert Parker has found the materials for more extended romances, in relating which he has caught the secret of that picturesque presentation of situations which suggests more than it expresses. Helen Hunt Jackson's "Ramona" is, on its literary side, an enthusiastic outburst of appreciation of the essentially romantic incidents attending the American dispossession of the Indian holdings in California. Mr. Arthur Sherburne Hardy, in his "Passe Rose," takes his readers back to the era of Charlemagne, amid the adventurous phases of a state of society in which civilization was struggling with barbarism. Gen. Lew Wallace found in Mexican history the material for his "Fair God," and in the advent of Christ the inspiration for his "Ben Hur." Later, he has felt the fascination of the old myth of the Wandering Jew, a subject essentially romantic, and one which has allured so many romancers; and in his "Prince of India" he has invested this mythical character with new and engaging attributes, and has made him an actor in the intricacies of that most romantic epoch, the fall of Constantinople.

We have still another school, who aim to show us the romantic features of the everyday life around us; who find the romantic in the midst of the real; in a word, who transmute the Novel into the Romance. Their tales may or may not be labelled romantic, but such is their character. Those elements of the adventurous, the marvellous, or the mysterious, which the romancer is accustomed to seek afar off, among groups of people little known, or in past epochs, these writers find in their own time and among their own acquaintance. The marvels of the present day in science, in the arts, in psychology, and in occult learning and the dreams of the mystic, the ambitions of the philosopher, and the schemes of the social reformer, — all these are proved to have their romantic phases,

which are illustrated for the reading world of to-day.

Thus, Dr. Holmes, in his "Elsie Venner," has pressed medical science into the service of the romance. Jules Verne has made free with not only the achievements, but also the aims and the ambitions, of modern skill in mechanics and engineering. Dr. Conan Doyle's detective stories are, in an eminent degree, what Poe's similar efforts already were in a small way, studies in the recent accomplishments of psychology. Mr. W. H. Mallock has found romantic characteristics in the manner in which, at this very hour, "The Old Order Changes" and a new social fabric takes its place. Charles Egbert Craddock's tales of life in the Tennessee mountains would be tiresome indeed, but for the subtle manner in which those heights breed romantic feelings and sentiments in their mountain-dwellers. Mr. Crawford's "Children of the King" picturesquely exhibits the essentially romantic characteristics and experiences of life in southern Italy, in our own time. Miss Anna Fuller's group of sketches, "Peak and Prairie," each but a little dash of color upon a bit of canvas, are of similar character, and show the romantic features inherent in the ranch and mining camp life of Colorado.

In this new tendency of Romance, we find it competing with Realism in its own field. The realists, to champion the superiority of the Novel, argue that "truth is stranger than fiction." But it is the truth that is stranger than fiction, in modern life, which furnishes the material for these new exploits in Romance. The extraordinary, the marvellous, the startling, which always distinguished the romantic, were never found in chivalric strife, in feudal contests, or in internecine warfare, in greater abundance or more ready to the cunning hand of the storyteller, than they are now in the everyday incidents of this wonderful era. Now comes Romance and says to this age, "I find at your very doors, and in your very homes, the warp and woof for my web, which I once went so far to seek."

The Possible disputing ground with the Improbable, and pushing it to the rear, — this is always the basis of the marvellous, this is always involved in the romantic as its fundamental characteristic. The romancer is an explorer, a skirmisher; he is always on the farther verge of neutral ground, always apparently in peril. As Hawthorne said of his own work, while writing "The House of the Seven Gables": "In writing a romance, a man is always, or



always ought to be, careering on the utmost verge of a precipitous absurdity, and the skill lies in coming as close as possible without actually tumbling over."

The present age does not cease to startle us with new developments, crowding close, one upon another, in all fields open to the investigations of the human intellect. Every day we see new territory wrested from the Improbable and occupied by the Possible. The Imagination does not sleep while the Intellect is at work; and the precipitous absurdity of the romancer is daily a step further removed.

This new field of the romancer's work is that upon which Hawthorne ventured in the "Blithedale Romance." Psychology, with its mysteries so little appreciated, so slightly explored, so often quite undiscovered, furnished the basis for those elements of the marvellous which made that tale a Romance. So wonderful are the recent developments in psychology that it is but natural that much of the work of the modern romancer should take him into the same field. It will be remembered that Hawthorne in that story anticipated many of the recent disclosures in hypnotism.

So the Romantic has left the realm of tradition and myth, and has come to sit down with us by the firesides of the Nineteenth Century. Distinctions between Realism and Romanticism are now but definitions; the old antagonism vanishes. While the Real occupies one chimney-corner in our libraries, the Romantic is at home in the other. Literature is still One, and the Imagination is to remain one of its high-priests. It may, doubtless will, have new work for Romance to do, such as has never before been attempted.

JAMES OSCAR PIERCE.

#### SHAKESPEARE.

Glad have I drunk of Chaucer's living spring,  
And I have followed Spenser's silver stream  
Through new-awakened meadows; traced the gleam  
Of many fertile rivers issuing:  
In sterner regions I have heard the roll  
Of Milton's torrent harmonies, that sweep  
Reverberating chords through chasms deep;  
And in pure waters I have seen the soul  
Of gentle Keats. But Shakespeare! Ah, the sea,  
With its great pulses throbbing mightily,  
Bears all the commerce of our human-kind,  
And touches every shore in friendliness.  
A trackless thoroughfare, and measureless  
As the eternal ocean, is that mind.

EDITH C. BANFIELD.

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

##### THE NOTES TO THE CAMBRIDGE TENNYSON.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

I have delayed asking permission to comment on the criticism of the "Cambridge Tennyson," in THE DIAL of December 16, partly that I might correspond with the writer, and partly that I might re-examine my work on the book and find out how far it deserved the unqualified condemnation it had received. One might infer from the tone of the criticism that I was a literary charlatan whom the writer felt it his duty to show up; but he assures me that this was not the case. He says: "I was confident all the time, as will all be who know your work, that you were the victim of misplaced confidence in assistants." It happens that this is true of the poems (with one exception) referred to in the criticism; and I may add that it is the only instance in which I have ever had such assistance in the collation of texts, or, indeed, in any work I have done as an editor.

In collating Tennyson's volumes of 1830 and 1833 at the British Museum some years ago, as I had not time (to say nothing of the strain upon my eyes in the poor light of the reading-room in average English weather) to examine all the poems thoroughly, I worked chiefly on the longer ones ("The Lady of Shalott," "The Miller's Daughter," "The Palace of Art," the "Dream of Fair Women," etc.) in which I was most interested, and which had been most altered by the author. After I came home I had the collation of the remaining poems done by a person recommended for the purpose by the Museum authorities. Suspecting some errors in the work, I returned it for revision, and, as I remember, ten or twelve corrections were made. It appears now that there were other errors or omissions which I did not suspect, and did not detect when, later, I had the loan of copies of the original volumes for a short time; but then, as at the Museum, I gave my attention almost exclusively to the longer poems; and these, which he "had not noted before," Professor Jack tells me he finds "substantially correct." I find, after carefully verifying my notes, that this is also true of "The Princess" and "In Memoriam," and I do not doubt that I shall find it true of the "Idylls of the King" and the other poems that I have studied somewhat thoroughly.

It should be understood, however, that the book makes no pretensions to being a complete "variorum" edition. The "Publishers' Note" (which I did not write) states that the collation of texts has been limited to the editions "accessible" to me, and these (English editions I mean) except the very earliest and the latest (from 1884 to 1898) have been comparatively few. For instance, I have never been able to get hold of the edition of 1851, in which the lines "To the Queen" first appeared. For the reading of the "Crystal Palace" stanza I had to depend on quotations in criticisms and commentaries, and four of these (Shepherd's "Tennysonianism," second edition, 1879; Wace's "Alfred Tennyson," 1881; Luce's "Handbook to Tennyson," 1895; and Miss E. L. Cary's "Tennyson," 1895, — the only authorities accessible to me) give "did meet as friends"; and Luce remarks: "The stanza has defects, the explosive *did meet*, for example." No authority refers to the subsequent insertion of the fourth stanza; and Luce distinctly says that the stanzas were "one more in number" in 1851 than subsequently, on account of the "Crystal Palace" one.



I have found and corrected many errors in Luce, Shepherd, and the rest, but this one I did not suspect and had no means of correcting. It is a curious question, by the by, how this error originated, since the stanza appeared *only* in the edition of 1851. There is no such stanza in the first manuscript version of the poem printed by Professor Jones in his "Growth of the Idylls," 1895.

That no complete "variorum" edition was attempted by me ought to be clear to any reader of the notes from such carefully qualified statements as that on "Mariana," quoted in the criticism ("The line was changed in the printed poem at least as early as 1875.") Professor Jack says it is "not correct" for me to assert that "the original 'sung i' the pane' was retained in *all* the editions I have seen down to 1875"; but I include American editions (the "authorized" Boston ones only), and one now in my possession dated 1856 has that reading, and I feel quite sure that it must have been in the edition of 1875, which has somehow disappeared from my library. His statement that it is in "none of the editions between 1850 and 1875" is doubtless true of the *English* editions.

I was rash in saying, in a number of instances besides those pointed out by Professor Jack, that "the only changes" in the text are those I mentioned. Having found Shepherd and others so often wrong in statements of this kind, I ought to have verified them, if possible, in every instance. Thus far, however, in my re-examination of my notes on the minor poems, I have found only two or three various readings that seem to me worth recording in an edition not intended to be complete in this respect. These, and any others like them which I may detect hereafter, will be duly incorporated in the notes, together with corrections of the occasional misprints and other little errors inevitable in a first edition. If any reader of THE DIAL discovers such errors, I shall be grateful for a memorandum of them. For myself, I have always felt it a duty to send authors or publishers information of this kind concerning books that I read or use for reference. In the last forty years or more I must have sent them several thousand such corrections—sometimes from fifty to a hundred in a single work involving many minute details. In my own books I have detected and corrected many more misprints and mistakes than have been kindly pointed out to me by others; and finding that my literary work, though faithfully done as well as I know how, is far from perfect, I learn, in printed reviews (of which I write many) to be charitable in criticising the little shortcomings of others, preferring often to call attention to these in a private letter rather than in a public journal.

W. J. ROLFE.

Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 16, 1899.

#### IS POE "REJECTED" IN AMERICA?

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

Mr. Charles Leonard Moore, in his very well-put article on "The American Rejection of Poe" in your last issue, has, I believe, somewhat overstated his case in his eagerness to state it strongly. That Poe is at the present day "to a great extent ignored or repudiated" by the American public seems to me very questionable, instead of unquestionable, as Mr. Moore thinks. In proof of this I need only cite the innumerable editions of his poems and tales, in every conceivable shape, from those in paper covers at five cents a copy to *éditions de*

*luze* at fancy or fabulous prices. If Mr. Moore would attempt a collection of even the cheaper editions of Poe, I think he would at least modify his point of view. Nor have I ever yet examined any reputable volume of specimen selections of American prose or verse in which he was unrepresented. And is not "The Raven" as inevitable in every school "reader" or "speaker" as the "Psalm of Life" or "Charge of the Light Brigade"? There can also be small doubt that "The Raven" and "The Bells" have been recited more different times by more different "elocutionists" in these United States than any other two poems by any other American poet. As for the popularity of Poe's prose, it may be recalled that not long since a literary periodical offered a prize for the best list of ten short stories by American authors, the ten to be selected from those receiving the highest number of votes; and in the prize list there were *two* of Poe's tales.

Mr. Moore is undoubtedly correct in his complaint that Poe has never been taken into the heart of his native public as, for instance, Longfellow was. But the man who "never had an intimate friend," who seemed to have a positive genius for alienating friendship, could hardly be expected to pose as the intimate of his public—which has, nevertheless, both critically and popularly stamped him a classic and quite *sui generis*. If the acceptance of Poe is in any way doubtful, it is not because of the antique Poe legends, not because his mastery of technic or imaginative power ever fails of appreciation, but because of the apotheosis of the "grotesque and arabesque," miasmas of the pit and the charnel-house, the ghastly light of the baleful planets from which the work of Poe—the name of Poe—may never be disassociated. Poe's *metier* was his of deliberate choice; his atmosphere is of his own creation; there is not a breath of plain air in it. The "fascination of corruption" was strong upon him,—his work reeks of it; and it would be strange indeed if Poe the man were ever to escape from the atmosphere of Poe the artist. The "seeds scattered broadcast" by him have brought forth—the *fleurs du mal* whose blossom is not the dew-drenched rose with head lifted to the sunshine in the garden of the world.

JOHN L. HERVEY.

Chicago, Jan. 21, 1899.

#### THACKERAY AND THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

Apropos of Thackeray's confession, as quoted in a current periodical, that the American papers were puffing him so as to make him blush, in spite of his neglect to throw a sop to Cerberus, it may be amusing to remember that the "Boston Courier" in 1853 advised its readers that these American lectures of Thackeray's were "a mere retailing of old anecdotes, fragments without originality or any sense of judgment, containing nothing which anybody with a file of old newspapers and magazines might not have said."

Which shows that Cerberus preserves the tradition of being many-headed.

EMILY HUNTINGTON MILLER.

Evanston, Ill., Jan. 20, 1899.

THE rapidly increasing literature of "anti-expansion" is being systematically collected and issued for general circulation by the Anti-Imperialist League, whose Secretary, at Washington, D. C., will supply the same on application.

### The New Books.

#### PARNELL, IRISH PATRIOT AND NATIONALIST.\*

In one respect Mr. R. Barry O'Brien's interesting *Life of Parnell* recalls Dr. Busch's "*Bismarck*": it leaves with the reader a disagreeable impression of the man its author means to eulogize. We have always thought that Mr. Parnell was a patriot in the higher and correcter sense of the term, and that his extraordinary public career, his "really great career," as Mr. Gladstone expressed it, was inspired primarily by love of his country and the desire to advance what he conceived to be her interests; nor are we yet prepared to surrender that opinion. But the hero of Mr. O'Brien's pages, if we have read them aright, so far from being actuated mainly by the generous emotions which the world rightly associates with patriotism, was spurred primarily by a mere fanatical hatred of England, partly inherited from his mother and partly grounded in his foolish early notion that people "despised him because he was an Irishman," and which did not have even a rudimentary knowledge of Irish history to justify it — for, be it said, the story of English rule in Ireland, from Strongbow's day down to the Smith O'Brien fiasco in the famous cabbage garden at Ballinacorney, was a sealed book to this man who came within an ace of putting an end to it. If hatred for an entire nation was ever incarnate in a man, that man was Parnell, as our present author portrays him; nor does Mr. O'Brien, so far as we can discern, furnish any evidence of Parnell's actually loving anything or anyone — barring, of course, a notorious and fatal exception in the case of the wife of his political associate, Captain O'Shea.

We confess we find it impossible to believe that the career of this great parliamentary leader, whose genius and persistency brought his party within actual view of their political Goshen, was mainly prompted by an ignoble emotion such as might incite a Kerry peasant to fire a rick or shoot a bailiff. A lover of England Parnell certainly was not. But his course in Parliament, his very policy of obstruction, goes to show his faith in the ultimate soundness and honesty of the English people, and his belief that if, from the forum of the

House of Commons, he could once really gain the ear of the English electorate the conscience of the nation would be roused to the justice of the Irish national appeal. Nothing could be more untrue than the charge that Parnell was a mere sower of discord who loved obstruction for its own sake and took a malignant pleasure in thwarting the deliberations and blocking the business of the House. If Parnell disapproved of the rose-water methods of Butt, he also disapproved of the uncouth and brutal methods of Biggar — from whom, however, he really took his cue. His ground idea was, as we have said, that the real reason why the Irish question, as it presented itself in his day, had not been satisfactorily settled was that it had not had a hearing. To force that question upon the attention of the English democracy through constitutional methods was his plan. Therefore, he in effect served notice upon the House of Commons that until the demands of Ireland had been duly heard and passed upon no other question whatever should be discussed by it as long as he and his colleagues could prevent it. Parnell's attitude has been well illustrated by the story of the Eastern woman who, having long tried in vain to get a petition to the Sultan, at last took her station in the public street with her little children, and when the Sultan rode that way flung herself in the road before him, declaring that he must either listen to her appeal or trample her and her babes to death beneath his horse's hoofs.

In his concluding chapter Mr. O'Brien quotes some interesting statements regarding Parnell made by Mr. Gladstone in the course of a special interview in 1890. Asked what it was that first attracted his attention to Parnell, Mr. Gladstone replied:

"Parnell was the most remarkable man I ever met. I do not say the ablest man; I say the most remarkable and most interesting. He was an intellectual phenomenon. He was unlike anyone I ever met. He did things and he said things unlike other men. . . . There was no one in the House of Commons I would place with him. As I have said, he was an intellectual phenomenon."

As to Parnell's much debated release from Kilmainham, Mr. Gladstone said:

" . . . What is this they call it? The Kilmainham treaty. How ridiculous! There was no treaty.\* There could not be a treaty. Just think what the Habeas Corpus Act means. You put a man into gaol on suspi-

\* Mr. Chamberlain, on the contrary, said, when questioned on this point: "There was a treaty. And the terms on our side were that we should deal with some phases of the land question." Parnell's agreement seems to have been that he would "slow down the agitation."

\*THE LIFE OF CHARLES STEWART PARNELL, 1846-1891. By R. Barry O'Brien. With portrait. New York: Harper & Brothers.

cion. You are bound to let him out when the circumstances justifying your suspicion have changed. And that was the case with Parnell."

Replying to the question as to the time when his attention was first seriously turned to the demand for Home Rule, Mr. Gladstone went on to say:

"... I could not, of course, support Butt's movement, because it was not a national movement. I had no evidence that Ireland was behind it. Parnell's movement was very different. It came to this: we granted a fuller franchise to Ireland in 1884, and Ireland then sent eighty-five members to the Imperial Parliament. That settled the question. When the people express their determination in that decisive way, you must give them what they ask. It would be the same in Scotland. I don't say that Home Rule is necessary for the Scotch. But if ever they ask for it, as the Irish have asked for it, they must get it. ... The union with Ireland has no moral force. It has the force of law, no doubt, but it rests on no moral basis. That is the line which I should always take, were I an Irishman. That is the line which as an Englishman I take now. Ah! had Parnell lived, had there been no divorce proceedings, I do solemnly believe there would be a Parliament in Ireland now."

To Parnell's admirers, Mr. O'Brien's dramatic account of his fight to retain the leadership of his party after he had forfeited it through his misconduct in the O'Shea matter makes painful reading. Mr. Gladstone was sufficiently explicit in regard to the course Parnell ought to have taken:

"... I do not say that the private question ought to have affected the public movement. What I say is, it did affect it, and, having affected it, Parnell was bound to go. ... All said it would be impossible for the movement to go on with him. ... I think Parnell acted badly. I think he ought to have gone right away. He would have come back, nothing could have prevented him; he would have been as supreme as ever, for he was a most extraordinary man. Was he callous to everything? I never could tell how much he felt, or how much he did not feel. He was generally immovable."

Parnell was originally a poor speaker — the poorest of speakers. He had a harsh, if strong and penetrating, voice, and absolutely no flow of words. As time went on he acquired a concise, effective style of oratory — an eloquence which consists in saying all that needs to be said in the fewest and strongest words. But his *début* as a speaker, at the time of the Dublin election in 1874, was most unpromising. Mr. Sullivan describes the scene:

"... To our dismay, Parnell broke down utterly. He faltered, he paused, went on, got confused, and, pale with intense but subdued nervous anxiety, caused everyone to feel deep sympathy for him. The audience saw it all, and cheered him kindly and heartily; but many on the platform shook their heads sagely, prophesying that if he ever got to Westminster, no matter how long he stayed there, he would either be a 'silent member' or be known as 'single-speech Parnell.'"

Equally unfavorable was the impression made by the young candidate upon Mr. O'Connor Power. He says:

"Parnell seemed to me a nice gentlemanly fellow, but he was hopelessly ignorant, and seemed to me to have no political capacity whatever. He could not speak at all. He was hardly able to get up and say, 'Gentlemen, I am a candidate for the representation of the county of Dublin.' We all listened to him with pain while he was on his legs, and felt immensely relieved when he sat down. No one ever thought he would cut a figure in politics. We thought he would be a respectable mediocrity."

So much for early promises. It was not long before this feeble stammerer acquired the power to hold his Irish audiences, — great open-air meetings, such as had been swept along on the torrent of O'Connell's eloquence, hanging upon his words, — and even to fix the attention of the critical and hostile House of Commons upon every sentence he uttered. Defeated at Dublin in 1874, Parnell was returned at the head of the poll for Meath in the following year. His maiden speech in Parliament was "short, modest, spoken in a thin voice and with manifest nervousness"; but it went to the root of the business, as he saw it:

"I trust that England will give to Irishmen the right which they claim — the right of self-government. Why should Ireland be treated as a geographical fragment of England, as I heard an ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer call her some time ago? Ireland is not a geographical fragment. She is a nation."

Parnell has at least one claim upon the regard of the entire American nation. He was opposed to what was known as the "dynamite policy" — a crude and murderous scheme based on the childish notion that England could be terrified into granting Irish demands by exploding dynamite in the streets of London. That such a plan was hatched, fostered, and allowed to be publicly advocated in the press and from the platform in this country would have been a burning disgrace to us were it not for the fact that American humor refused to take the vaporings of the "professional patriot" seriously. He was regarded as a "blather-skite," a passing nuisance that could easily be abated when he grew too offensive, and politicians cynically stooped to humor his vagaries when they wanted his vote. His real objective was believed to be, not Irish freedom, but Irish pocket-books; and so the law left Irish morality and Irish good sense to deal with him. Mr. Parnell, we are sorry to say, appears to have opposed the dynamitard line of action more on the ground of its impolicy than of its odious and cowardly criminality. He knew the iron



temper of England well enough to see that nothing would be more certain to turn back the hands of the clock of Home Rule than the detestable methods of the "outrage men"—methods which would be far more likely to land him and his friends in an English jail than in the coveted national "Parliament on College Green." Therefore, while his native caution and his conviction of the necessity of keeping the various Irish political clans and sections "pulling together" prompted him to keep in touch so far as possible with them all, he did not (as Mr. O'Brien states) "conceal his private repugnance to the methods of the American extremists. He spoke of Ford and Finerty as d—d fools." Mr. Parnell's epithet is not just the one Americans are commonly accustomed to use in the case.

Mr. O'Brien has given us a good and an extremely readable biography, as well as a fairly comprehensive account, largely from the inside, of the political movement to which Parnell gave his life, and which now seems to be, if an American may be permitted to say so, perceptibly and happily on the wane. It appears not improbable that in the course of time and through the exercise of wise and liberal statesmanship Ireland may come to rest under the Union as contentedly and with as little sense of racial degradation as Scotland does. To that end—a consummation, as we venture to think, devoutly to be wished—Parnell, though his aim was otherwise, will have materially contributed. For it was he, more than any other Irish party leader, who roused England to the necessity of devising a more rational and righteous remedy for Irish unrest than perpetual coercion.

E. G. J.

#### A TIMELY POLITICAL TONIC.\*

Now that the election is long over and the Governors and other servants of the people have sworn to do their duty, one may turn again to Mr. Chapman's account of the state of things here in America, with a mind more unbiassed than was probable when the book was published. "Causes and Consequences" is a book that had certain relations to the politics of New York and of the city of New York. It was begun, says the author, "in an attempt to explain an election," namely, the first municipal election in Greater New York under the new

charter, in which Mr. Seth Low, on an Independent ticket, was defeated. It was published on the eve of the last state campaign, in which Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, who had by many been regarded as the obvious Independent candidate, refused the Independent nomination for governor and was elected on the Republican ticket. Its particular relation to the campaign lies in the fact that Mr. Chapman was one of the Independents who offered Colonel Roosevelt the nomination, and who, when the nomination was refused, helped to put an Independent ticket into the field. During the campaign, then, anyone who knew something of the conditions that gave rise to the book was likely to be especially interested on one side or the other, and thus the book was probably prejudged by many. Now that the election is long past, there will be less prejudice.

Further, however, it is well enough to know something of these things before reading Mr. Chapman's book, not because the politics of New York are necessarily of singular importance to the rest of the Union, but because we are thereby assured that we have here the production of a man practically acquainted with what he is writing about. It does not follow from a man's being practically acquainted with anything that he knows all about it in any large and intelligent way—the reverse is often enough the case; and it does not follow from the fact that Mr. Chapman has had his hand in politics that the nation should be led by his views any more than by the views of any district leader or state boss. The importance of the matter lies in the fact that we thus have here, not the product of scholarly seclusion nor of club conversation, but of actual daily activity. And such an origin gives reality to a work. Doubtless the especial kind of activity will not by some readers be esteemed much more practical than the intellectual activity of the academic theorist or the linguistic activity of the man in the smoking-room. But on the whole it is more practical. If I, for instance, should write a book on American politics, I should feel the want of all that stored-up result of absolute everyday impression that Mr. Chapman possesses. We should, therefore, consider his book as expert testimony, recollecting all the time the way expert testimony should be considered.

Mr. Chapman's book is the statement of what will be the character of the reformation of American public life. The book and its author will be variously regarded. Some will think of Mr. Chapman as wearing a white plume and

\*CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES. By John Jay Chapman. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.



bearing an oriflamme of war. Others will regard him as the leader of a forlorn hope, and will expect only after a long time to find his body by the wall of the fallen fort. Others still will consider him a sort of Richard Harding Davis in politics. But none of these figures exactly suits the case. In fact, it is better to get the matter out of politics for the moment, — to consider the book only. So here are some very simple impressions, put down, as nearly as I can manage, in the order in which they occurred to me.

In the first place, the book is eminently interesting, — a matter that might, perhaps, have been expected. I am not so sure of that, though: books on political and social conditions rarely attract lay readers unless their main ideas are distinctly popular. Now, the fundamental idea of this book is not at all popular: it is, on the other hand, a little recondite, I should say. Yet the book is so well written, it is so clearly the natural and current expression of the working of a brilliant mind, that almost of necessity it starts up that counter-working in the mind of the reader which we call "interest." Mr. Chapman's style is by this time well enough known: it is naturally effervescing, or perhaps we should say fermenting. It is true also that it is Emersonian; but that is probably an accident.

So much occurs to one who reads along in the book, through Mr. Chapman's account of present politics and of social life. Next comes the essay on Education; and this essay I take to be cardinal to the book. It is a development of the principles of Froebel on which the Kindergarten is based. Mr. Chapman employed a governess for his children. "After a couple of months," says he, "I discovered that it was I who was being educated." He is pretty sure that anyone else who gets hold of these ideas will be educated, too. Of one of them he remarks that "the consequences of a belief in it are so tremendous, that no man who is not prepared to spend his life completely dominated by the idea, ought even to pause to consider it." As to the value of these ideas, as to the soundness of Mr. Chapman's exposition of them, I shall not make even an effort to decide, much less to make any statement. I will, however, indulge myself so far as to make one remark. The influence of action upon belief is, I suppose, unquestionable. Mr. Chapman, for instance, writes well because he realizes his idea; and he realizes his idea because it has taken form through action. But why did he act thus and so? Not, I imagine, from accident, but from belief. And whence that belief? — from

previous action only? and so on back? That must land in chance somewhere.

Now, I have, on the whole, thought it probable that a man's action was as often the result as the cause of his belief. Mr. Chapman would perhaps say that this is because I am a logician, a professor of rhetoric, a student, a theorizer, a doctrinaire, one who fancies that an idea is a definite something that may be dropped into the mind, much as a little medicine may be dropped into a glass of water, or, rather, a tonic into a person. Well, it is true that I am all those things more or less, and doubtless that is one reason why I prefer to wander with Plato.

But why this trouble as to which comes first, idea or act? Because Mr. Chapman would seem to infer from his view that right action (spontaneously induced, perhaps, or perhaps from right example) will bring about a right disposition here in America, — and particularly that action in reform movements will give us all such a feeling about Democracy that the United States will become really what she now is only potentially. That is his theory, as far as I can see. He shows that politics is debased through selfishness encouraged by commerce; he shows that society is debased by the low tone of politics. Then he propounds the great truth that, to be, men must do; and also that they must do for others, and not only that they must do so, but that they want to do so, and that they do so. This is the constant tendency; commercialism is temporary and will pass away. Men will be brought to right action by (among other things) reform movements. More and more will people learn to act in politics unselfishly, and thus they will become individualized and independent, and the nation as a whole will be purified.

This rather puts the boot on the other leg: Mr. Chapman is now the logician and all the other kinds of star-gazer noted above.

Why should we have right action? "Let it take care of itself," Mr. Chapman seems to say; "people prefer to be unselfish; they will insist on being so; they can't help it in the long run." That is to some degree true. Still, people will be a little better for good advice in the matter of government as in other matters.

For it is worth noting that Mr. Chapman seems to regard government almost as an end in itself. He says: "Here is the American people ill-governed. It is a shameful thing. But by a certain means the American people will surely be so toned up that they will govern themselves well. Then it will be all right." Mr. Chapman believes "a virtuous ruler to be

the prototype of all possible human fulfilment." Now, of course every man thinks that his own trade is the most important. The schoolmaster says that education is the panacea. The clergyman says that religion will reconstitute society. The politician thinks that government is the main thing. Mr. Chapman likes good government: he agrees with the poet (may for aught I know be the poet) who sings:

"Things are there that I wish and I must have—  
Will have them—for they suit me. It's my whim.  
A decent class of men in public life,  
Some tolerably honest courts of law,  
A friend or two that would not steal a watch,  
And above all a riot of free speech  
Where every man may revel to his fill  
And not be hounded for a lunatic."

Those are good things, to be sure; but there are other things more satisfying to me, and in reading the book I could not help thinking: "This government is only machinery, after all. If the government only is improved, people will go wrong in other ways. If the whole plane of living is lifted up, government is merely a detail." It is true that something like this may be said to everybody who tries to better mankind in some special direction. I rather think it cannot be said of what may be called the fourth dimensional method, which works in a direction quite unperceivable to most of us.

But I had no intention of going so far in criticism. The idea that in a couple of columns you can criticize fairly and fully what a man has thought out and expressed in two hundred pages, arouses little enthusiasm in me. I don't feel that there is a fair show for either. Nor would I try to summarize the book, for that might make people think that they knew what was in it without a reading. It must be enough if I have given something of an idea as to the kind of book it is. Then those who like that kind will go and read it,—and, it may be added, they will find it very entertaining and also beneficial.

EDWARD E. HALE, JR.

#### THE SUCCESSORS OF HOMER.\*

Professor Lawton's little volume on "The Successors of Homer," a companion and sequel to his "Art and Humanity in Homer," offers the English student an untechnical and very readable survey of the remains of Greek hexameter poetry outside of the two great epics. In successive chapters he treats of the lost epics of the "Cycle," the Works and Days and Theo-

\*THE SUCCESSORS OF HOMER. By W. C. Lawton. New York: The Macmillan Co.

gony of Hesiod, the so-called Homeric Hymns, and the hexameters of the pre-Socratic philosophical poets Parmenides and Empedocles.

Professor Lawton is right in claiming a certain unity for his theme, whether we find that unity in the metre, the prolongation and gradual decay of the epic tradition, or the convenience of the modern student. The epic Cycle is discussed in Lang's "Homer and the Epic." There is a fair account of Hesiod in Blackwood's Ancient Classics, and there are excellent short chapters on him in Jebb and Symonds. The Hymn to Demeter is the theme of one of Walter Pater's fascinating studies, and is enthusiastically interpreted in Professor Dyer's "Gods in Greece." The Hymn to Homer is accessible in Shelley's delicious translation. But there is no one work in English so well adapted as the one before us to bridge over for the general reader and young student the gap between Homer and the lyric and dramatic poetry of Greece.

Professor Lawton's method resembles that of the well-known "Ancient Classics for English Readers," and is for its purpose more effective than a more pretentious and less direct way of approach would be. The reader who desires information about books which he cannot study in the original tongue does not want a double distillation of subtle critical epithets. He wishes to get at the content of the books with as little hindrance as possible from the scholastic and critical scaffoldings that have been built up about them. This want Professor Lawton meets by translating in the metre of the original all the more beautiful or significant passages. The translations are prefaced or accompanied by just enough prologue and commentary to make them intelligible, and connected by a running summary of the duller or more technical omitted passages.

These translations bring up again the eternal question of the English hexameter. We may say at once that we like Professor Lawton's hexameters here better than in his Homer. The English hexameter, except as an occasional experiment in the hands of a great poet, not only fails to satisfy a nice ear but is fatally lacking in distinction. Such a line, for example, as

"Zeus,

Who as he sits with Themis engages in chat confidential," may pass in a Homeric Hymn. In the Iliad it would be intolerable. Professor Lawton, of course, has better lines than this. It would be a very sensitive ear indeed that felt a jar in the description of Apollo,—

"Stepping graceful and high, and the splendor glimmers about him,  
Flash of the gleaming feet, and of garments cunningly woven."

And when the critic has said his worst, it remains true that the line-for-line translation in the measure, if not quite the metre, of the original, conveys a truer average impression than could easily be given in any other way. What, for example, could be done in English rhyme or iambic blank verse with such lines as:

"Glaukonomé, who in laughter delights, and Pontoporeia,  
Leiaioré and Euaigoré and Laomedéia?"

At the close of each chapter, Professor Lawton gives brief references to the chief German authorities. The commentary is enlivened by modern touches and a few poetic parallels. We miss an allusion to the beautiful imitation of the Hesiodic prologue found in Matthew Arnold's "Empedocles." Schiller's line,

"Patroclus liegt begraben und Thersites kommt zurück,"  
proves not so much ignorance of the Aethiopis as acquaintance with Sophocles's Philoctetes, 434-442.

PAUL SHOREY.

#### A DISTINGUISHED WORKER FOR THE INSANE.\*

Pliny Earle was born in 1809 — that *annus mirabilis* so prolific in great men the world over; and in his field, which was a restricted one, his talents were great, while, if he had not genius, he had the industry and power of taking pains, which, we are told, are of the essence of genius. He did not have a great part to play, yet he was as remarkable in his field as many of the great men of 1809 were in their larger fields. It was in work among and for the insane that the significance of Dr. Earle's life lay; yet there are many scenes and episodes related in his memoirs which have an interest and a charm for every reader.

Pliny Earle was of Quaker parentage, being descended from Ralph Earle, one of the founders of Rhode Island; and through life he maintained the best characteristics and traditions of the Society of Friends, though, apparently, not formally adhering to that communion. His early travels in Europe brought him into contact, in both England and France, with many of the makers of Quaker history, and many other men and women who left their impress on their time, and the reception he had from

\* MEMOIRS OF PLINY EARLE, M.D. With Extracts from his Diary and Letters (1830-1892), and Selections from his Professional Writings (1830-1891). Edited, with a general introduction, by F. B. Sanborn. Boston: Dammell & Upham.

them was in itself a tribute to great personal excellence and attractiveness. There is something most refreshing in the account of these European travels at a period (1839) when Europe would seem to have been more interesting to the tourist than it is now. The pictures given in this book of the official life in Washington during the administrations of Pierce, Buchanan, and Lincoln, and of social scenes in Washington and Charleston, are also most interesting. To read at one's ease to-day about being "jammed" through the various colored rooms of the White House at the official receptions in the days of crinoline mingled with Republican simplicity — not to say rudeness — is more amusing than the actual experience could have been; for Dr. Earle tells of seeing people go and come by jumping through the windows, and of a foreign Ambassador and his lady climbing over piles of coats when an effective blockade of humanity barred all the doors, at a reception of President Pierce.

Again, the accounts of the trip to Cuba in 1852, and of the visit to Havana, Cardenas, and Matanzas, have an especial interest in the light of more recent events. Dr. Earle found Cuba most attractive as it was then in its brief heyday of prosperity. Incidentally, one learns with interest that President Polk made an offer to Spain of \$100,000,000 for the island now so disastrously lost to her.

Dr. Earle was brought during his visit to England into immediate contact, as a Quaker and the guest of Quakers, with the work done for the insane by the Tuke family of York, the founders of the York Retreat. The work of this family for three generations, but especially of William Tuke in 1790 to 1800, forms as famous an historical landmark of philanthropy in England as does Pinel's universally applauded contemporary heroism in France, in being the first to remove, and at his personal risk, the chains from the mad men and women who had worn them for years in the "bedlams" of Paris, the Bicêtre and Salpêtrière. Dr. Earle met Samuel Tuke, a son of William; and in becoming familiar with the progress wrought at the York Retreat he no doubt derived inspiration further intensifying his interest in the insane, and leading him later not only to oppose the abuses of mechanical restraint in caring for these unfortunates, but also to speak and write against the scarcely less abhorrent "chemical" restraint by use of nauseating and narcotizing drugs, and also of blood-letting, which, under the teachings of Rush, the leading



American authority at this time in the treatment of insanity, was commonly practiced.

Dr. Earle met Elizabeth Fry, Fowell Buxton, and other famous Quakers and philanthropists in England. He visited institutions for the insane in England, Ireland, Germany, France, Turkey, and even the Island of Malta. In the Turkish asylum, hard by the Mosque of Suleiman at Constantinople, he found the unhappy insane with chains round their necks to the number of over thirty. All, indeed, were chained but one, and that one was securely locked up because he had so often broken his chains. This seems barbarous now; but it does not mean that Turkey was more barbarous than other countries in that day, for barbarity toward the insane was then well-nigh universal. Nothing was attempted for any of the insane except those dangerous to life and limb, and in Turkey mild cases were looked upon as sacred objects. Even in civilized Paris, a worse abuse than chains was practiced, or authorized, in the Bicêtre, by the son of the illustrious friend of the insane, Pinel. Here patients affected with delusions, or neglectful of their tasks, were fastened in bath-tubs with covers over the tops through which their heads projected, and if they insisted upon their delusions or were otherwise intractable, the cold-water douche was thrown upon them until they would deny their delusions or promise to perform what was required of them.

In 1840, shortly after his return home, Dr. Earle was engaged to care for the institution of the Friends at Frankford, Pennsylvania. This was not a "lunatic asylum," as such establishments were generally called in that day, but a "Retreat for Persons deprived of the Use of their Reason." Here he had an invaluable experience, preparing him well for the larger work to which he was called in 1847, when he took charge of the Bloomingdale Asylum, the department for the insane of the Hospital of the City of New York. His five years' service at this latter place — where he saw and described the first case of "paresis" brought to light in America, which malady has become so common since — was marked by noteworthy labors and researches. After resigning from Bloomingdale, Dr. Earle engaged in studies, travels, practice, and work as an expert on insanity cases, for the years from 1849 to 1864, and spent much time at the Government Hospital for the Insane, having charge of a portion of the work, and meeting with many remarkable experiences in the development of this

institution which received and cared for all the insane of the army and navy. Here he met many of the famous officials, legislators, and persons of scientific and social distinction abounding in Washington at this period. It is in this portion of the book that we get some of the cleverest touches of nature and interesting side-lights on historical times and persons. In 1864 Dr. Earle was made the head of the State Asylum for the Insane at Northampton, Mass., and there he spent twenty-one years of rare usefulness and renown.

Dr. Earle is presented to us in the portraiture of his biographer as a man with few failings. Mr. Sanborn is not like some biographers who have the air of saying throughout their work, "Oh, how good!" He does not seem to unduly exalt his hero, but gives us, as a rule, an exceptionally sedate and sober-minded portrayal; hence, a letter incorporated in the Washington reminiscences, from Dr. Godding, an associate of Dr. Earle at the Government Hospital for the Insane, which refreshingly shows some of the human foibles of our subject, is especially interesting. Dr. Godding tells us that the renowned alienist chewed tobacco, and that he endeavored for some time to leave off by weighing out a few grains less daily, but finally desisted; also that he hated inordinately to be beaten at any game of skill or hazard. We also learn in another connection that Dr. Earle was a punster, and a depraved one at that. This, and the laconic way of telling of some unseemly things in Cuba — like a cocking main, a bull-baiting, or Sunday festivities — by saying, "My barber related these things," or, "A man who was in Europe when I was saw so and so" (meaning himself), — these, as I said, are pleasingly humorous touches.

We have not left ourselves space to speak of Dr. Earle's great work at Northampton, where he introduced economy, order, industry, comfort, enjoyment, and beauty into the work of caring for the insane, and made an establishment famous the world over. Dr. Earle was the first to introduce lectures and readings before the insane; he even lectured to them upon insanity with interest and advantage. He was also the first to occupy a chair of psychiatry in a medical school in the United States.

Dr. Earle could hardly have had a better biographer than Mr. Sanborn, whose biographies of Emerson, John Brown, and others, are so well known. The material is handled with excellent judgment, and from his abounding stores of knowledge he gives us many side-



lights, not to speak of digressions into scarcely related fields. The virtues of a biographer and those of his subject are so different that we may often see very interesting lives rendered dull, vicious lives made saintly, charming lives divested of every attraction, and simple lives made complex; and one does not wonder that Thackeray left commands that no biography of him should be prepared, to inform, or misinform, coming generations. Mr. Sanborn's book may be commended to all who are interested in social, industrial and educational conditions during the middle third of our century, and especially to philanthropists and others who wish to follow the development of men and institutions devoted to the care of the insane during the same period at home and abroad.

RICHARD DEWEY.

#### BOOKS ABOUT DANTE.\*

Matthew Arnold, in an address made upon the occasion of the unveiling of the Milton Memorial Window in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, made the following weighty suggestion:

"In our race there are thousands of readers, presently there will be millions, who know not a word of Greek and Latin, and will never learn those languages. If this host of readers are ever to gain any sense of the power and charm of the great poets of antiquity, their way to gain it is not through translations of the ancients, but through the original poetry of Milton, who has the like power and charm, because he has the like great style."

We call this a weighty saying, because it points out a path whereby the education of the future, accepting as inevitable the relegation of classical studies to a band of scholars growing ever smaller and smaller in their proportion to the whole body of educated men, may yet remain possessed of a key to unlock the doors of a culture not wholly different in kind from that hitherto chiefly obtainable by the study of Homer and Sophocles, of Horace and Virgil. Now, there is one other modern poet, and only one, who may in this respect be ranked with Milton,

and who offers in addition the great advantage of being approachable only through the medium of a foreign language. It is almost needless to add that this poet is Dante, or to say that a student bent upon attaining the special type of culture known as "classical," yet determined to get it through the modern rather than through the ancient languages — through the tongues that are still spoken rather than through the tongues that are no longer heard — can most nearly accomplish his purpose by devoting himself to the works of the immortal Florentine. The substitute will not be an exact one, for the spirit of mediævalism is not the spirit of classical antiquity, but it is a closer substitute than most people imagine, and Arnold's plea for the study of Milton applies with twofold force to the study of Dante.

It is, then, with much satisfaction that we note the signs, multiplying upon every hand, of the growing hold of Dante upon the world of modern culture, and especially of the increase of interest with which the study of this poet is being pursued in England and America. Reviewing Mr. T. W. Koch's "Dante in America," a year or two ago, we commented upon the American phase of Dante studies, and we are now called upon to give a brief account of several Dante publications that have recently come from the other side of the Atlantic. Foremost in importance among them is the "Dante Dictionary" of Mr. Paget Toynbee, a work foreshadowed by the index of "*nomi proprie cose notabili*" prepared by Mr. Toynbee for Dr. Moore's "Oxford" Dante, and now expanded from the few pages which it occupied in that work to the dimensions of a quarto volume. The amount of industry that has gone to the making of this book, henceforth an indispensable adjunct to the labors of every student of Dante and his period, is something enormous. Besides the 565 double-columned pages of the "Dictionary" proper, there are about fifty more of tables, genealogies, plates, indexes, and the like. The articles average several to the page, and include not only the proper names occurring in Dante, but also such miscellaneous subjects as "*Rosa celestiale*," "*Carnali peccatori*," "*Imperio Romano*," as well as the titles of all the books mentioned in the works of the poet. The material has been brought together from the most varied sources, including the scattered Dante literature found in periodicals. The "*Vocabolario Dantesco*" of Blanc suggested the "Dictionary," which, however, differs from the former work in its restric-

\* A DICTIONARY OF PROPER NAMES AND NOTABLE MATTERS IN THE WORKS OF DANTE. By Paget Toynbee, M.A. Oxford: At the Clarendon Press. New York: Henry Frowde.

DANTE'S TEN HEAVENS. A Study of the Paradiso. By Edmund G. Gardner, M.A. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons.

DANTE AT RAVENNA. A Study. By Catherine Mary Philimore. London: Elliot Stock.

ESSAYS ON DANTE. By Dr. Karl Witte. Translated and edited by C. Mabel Lawrence, B.A., and Philip H. Wicksteed, M.A. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

tion to the matters described by the title, while, on the other hand, it is not confined to the "Divina Commedia" alone. We note, in passing, that Mr. Toynbee is now engaged upon the preparation of a "Dante Vocabulary" of his own. Together with Mr. Fay's "Concordance," and the "Enciclopedia Dantesca" of Herr Scartazzini (the latter now in course of publication), the new "Dictionary" takes its place among the half-dozen of reference works absolutely indispensable to the student of Dante.

Mr. Edmund Gardner's "Dante's Ten Heavens" is a running commentary upon the "Paradiso," with a supplementary chapter devoted to the "Epistolæ." We are particularly glad to find, in the publication of this and other recent works, an increasing attention given to that section of the Sacred Poem which has suffered the most from neglect. While the best students and critics have never failed to appreciate the ineffable beauty of the "Paradiso," there is no doubt that the general reader has come to be more familiar with the first two *cantiche*, or with the first alone, than with the third. We still meet with the curious opinion that Dante's essential characteristics were cruelty and vindictiveness; we still find, even among spiritually-minded people, a lack of sympathetic understanding of the poet only to be accounted for by their undue attention to the more lurid and forbidding aspects of the "Inferno." That Dante, so far from being cruel by nature, was the very soul of tenderness, and that his alleged vindictiveness is in truth a quality so far removed from that base passion that it is in reality a revelation of the justice of God made through the utterance of an inspired spokesman, if such there ever were, are propositions so self-evident to all who have penetrated into the secret chambers of the poet's consciousness that one almost scorns to support them by argument. The vulgar view of this matter is akin to the self-revelation of those who characterize Othello as jealous, unconscious of the fact that they thereby place themselves upon the moral level of Iago, to whom, indeed, the noble Moor is but a man of like passions to his own. A reverent study of the whole of Dante is the best corrective of the grotesque popular judgment, and such books as this of Mr. Gardner are exceedingly helpful to the student who is in good earnest desirous of entering into communion with the loftiest of poets. The author's attitude toward his subject is expressed in the following passage: "Here, perhaps more than in any other part of the

poem, does Dante show himself in thorough sympathy with his age, its doctrines and rudimentary science, its yearning for knowledge, its delight in the beauty of intellectual satisfaction. It is such works as the 'Paradiso' that enable us to realise what were the noblest thoughts and aspirations of those ages whose exceeding light has so dazzled weak modern eyesight that they have sometimes been called dark, for in them —

"L'occhio si smarrisce  
Come virtù che a troppo si confonda."

To the discerning critic, certainly, the "Paradiso" appears, not merely a part of the great Epic of the Soul absolutely necessary for the comprehension of the other parts, but, considered as poetry and nothing else, from its initial vision of

"La gloria di Colui che tutto muove,"

to its final glorification of

"L'Amor che muove il sole e l'altre stelle,"

one long outpouring of divinely rapturous song.

Miss Phillimore's "Dante at Ravenna," the third book upon our list, is modestly "offered as a humble contribution to the mass of literature and research which centres in that great name." It is based, in the main, upon Signor Ricci's "L'Ultimo Rifugio di Dante Alighieri," which has been to some extent supplemented by the researches of the writer, made in London and Oxford, in Paris and Ravenna. The book must be described as a pleasant performance, but a discursive and amateurish one, not as scrupulous as it should have been in the verification of its statements, and fitted rather for a popular than for a scholarly audience. The most interesting part of the book is the closing chapter, which gives the strange history of the mortal remains of Dante and of their discovery in our own time. The poet himself, his tomb, and his beloved Pineta, supply subjects for the three illustrations of the volume.

We owe to the collaboration of Mr. Philip H. Wicksteed and Miss C. Mabel Lawrence the last work upon our list, which is a translation of certain "Essays on Dante," selected from the voluminous writings of Karl Witte. It is not too much to say, with Mr. Wicksteed, that "if the history of the revival of interest in Dante which has characterized this century should ever be written, Karl Witte will be the chief hero of the tale." It is to his efforts, more than to those of any other man, that the study of the poet was brought out of the morass of allegorical interpretation and mystical speculation to be set upon the firm path of sound

and sane scholarship. The list of his writings upon the subject, in German, Italian, and Latin, begins with the classical essay "Ueber das Missverständniß Dantes," published in 1823, and extends to the close of Witte's long and useful life in 1883, when his years numbered those of the century in which he lived. The writings include twenty-five separate publications, ranging from articles in the "Dante Jahrbuch" to the great critical edition of the "Göttliche Komödie," besides the two thick volumes of "Dante-Forschungen," from which Mr. Wicksteed has selected sixteen of the fifty-two. There are some interesting things about Witte's life. His father gave him a John Stuart Mill education, preparing him to enter the University of Leipzig at the age of nine and a half, and to take the doctor's degree, with a mathematical thesis, before he was fourteen. And as Mill claimed that whatever he had accomplished was the result, not of special abilities, but of proper training, so Witte's father claimed that his son had no exceptional talents, and was so delighted with what his system had produced that he published a work in two volumes upon the development of the boy's intellect. It is not strange, then, that at eighteen Witte found his way to Dante, or that at twenty-three, by publishing the essay already mentioned, he "entered the lists against existing Dante scholars, all and sundry, demonstrated that there was not one of them that knew his trade, and announced his readiness to teach it to them." This essay stands second among the sixteen in Mr. Wicksteed's selection, and among the most important of the others are "Dante's Trilogy," "Dante's Cosmography," "The Ethical Systems of the Inferno and the Purgatorio," "The Topography of Florence about the Year 1300," and "Dante and United Italy." Most of these chapters are not merely monographs of the pedantic German type, but rather essays of a highly readable sort, brilliant and even eloquent in their manner. In the matter of extracts, Mr. Wicksteed has, reluctantly, adopted the plan of translating everything, Italian, Latin, and French, into English, although he admits that "the logic is all the other way." We do not think him well-advised in so doing; the translations are not objectionable in themselves, but they should have been accompanied by the originals, even at the cost of adding another fifty pages to the volume. In dealing with matters of controversy he has shown better judgment, avoiding the "running corrective and refuting commentary" which

disfigure so many scholarly works of this description, yet supplying footnotes where absolutely indispensable, and discussing in an appendix the main difficulties involved in Witte's positions upon controverted themes. On the whole, we are extremely grateful to the translators for this book, which provides what is certainly the best of Witte's work, and practically all of it that students who will not take the trouble to learn German have a right to expect.

WILLIAM MORTON PAYNE.

#### PRESENT TENDENCIES IN ECONOMIC THOUGHT.\*

One of the most successful professors of English literature used to advise his students to read only the one best novel of any author, and then to read a book of the same general sort by some other writer of prominence: having read "John Halifax, Gentleman," for example, as the one work on which its author's reputation in the main rests, follow it with "Felix Holt"; or, if you have been enjoying Scott's "Legend of Montrose," then, and not till then, read Stevenson's "Kidnapped."

This advice to read books in pairs is particularly applicable to works relating to economics and to the many schemes of political and social reform which are so forcibly and so persistently urged upon the public. Such an essay in American economic history, for instance, as that by Professor Hammond on "The Cotton Industry," in our present category, is a most savory dish with which to supplement the dry bones of German economic theory in Professor Crook's examination of "Wage Theories," especially as the one book is excellent of its kind and the other is at best only indifferently well done; while books like Mr. Gronlund's "New Economy" and Mrs. Stetson's "Women and Economics" need the wholesome antidote of Professor Henderson's systematic treatise.

\*THE NEW ECONOMY: A Peaceful Solution of the Social Problem. By Laurence Gronlund, M.A., author of "The Cooperative Commonwealth," etc. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

WOMEN AND ECONOMICS: A Study of the Economic Relation between Men and Women as a Factor in Social Evolution. By Charlotte Perkins Stetson. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

SOCIAL ELEMENTS: Institutions, Character, Progress. By Charles Richmond Henderson. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY: An Essay in American Economic History. By M. B. Hammond, Ph.D., Assistant Professor in Economics, University of Illinois. Part I., The Cotton Culture and the Cotton Trade. Publications of the American Economic Association—New Series, No. 1. New York: The Macmillan Co.

GERMAN WAGE THEORIES: A History of their Development. By James W. Crook, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Political Economy, Amherst College.—Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law. Edited by the Faculty of Political Science of Columbia University. Volume IX., No. 2. New York: Published by the University.



tise on "Social Elements" to help us maintain a stable mental equilibrium.

"The New Economy" is an exceptionally clever bit of special pleading; "Social Elements" is a judicial review of the several and often discordant phases of our complex social life. The author of the one is preaching a doctrine, and he naturally writes with all the ardor of a reformer and even of an evangelist; the author of the other is writing a text-book, — or, rather, he is lecturing to students, for his book still retains many of the marks of the lecture form. He therefore carefully avoids arguing the case, but takes you up on the mountain-peak of highest scholarship and gives you a comprehensive view of the whole field of social activities, pointing out the peculiar institutions, with the characteristics and significance of each.

Professor Henderson has also given a distinctly literary flavor to his book, not only by crowding his pages with the noble thoughts of the poets and prose writers of all ages and of every nation, but by having a care to his own thought, giving it beauty of form as well as strength of substance. This does not mean that he has attempted any of that "fine writing" which disfigures, but that he has chosen his words and phrases with that simplicity which gives elegance to his style and pleasure to his readers; he has not forgotten that books are written to be read, and that the aim of an author should be to have his thoughts easily understood. His work consequently commends itself to those "whom extended experience in the classroom has taught to view with profoundest respect the infinite capability of the human mind to resist the introduction of knowledge." There is, moreover, a skilful arrangement of chapters, by which we are led easily up from the simple and the familiar things about us to those less known and more difficult of comprehension, our interest never flagging, until at last we find ourselves wrestling with "Some Problems of Social Psychology," in Chapter XV.

Mr. Gronlund's logic is simple in the extreme, and his programme of social reform sounds so perfectly feasible and so thoroughly practical that the wonder is we do not adopt it at once. Indeed, the casual reader, differing though he might with the author at nearly every conclusion he reaches, would find it difficult to tell why they should have parted company, and where or how one can admit the premises of Mr. Gronlund — (1) that "something must be done," and (2) that "industrial democracy is inevitable" — and still deny the truth of his apparently logical inference, (3) that "collectivism is the climax" and the noble ideal toward which we should all strive with every means in our power. Our immediate aim, he says, should be to give to our workmen as much security and independence as possible short of the Cooperative Commonwealth, so that we may soften, though not solve, the labor problem (p. 135). To this end he proposes a party programme of eleven measures, six of state (p. 150) and five of national activity (p. 227), as follows:

1. Obligatory Industrial Arbitration.
2. Effective Labor Organizations.
3. State Productive Work for Unemployed (Road-making, *c. g.*)
4. Municipal Enterprises under State Control — water, gas, and electric light supply, street-car accommodation, telephone service, etc.
5. State Control of the Liquor Traffic. This "is right, mainly because it will abolish the saloon while not depriving any one of the indulgence in moderate drinking, which the State has no right to do" (p. 209).
6. State Socialization of Mines.
7. Nationalization of the Telegraph and Express Business.
8. Government Banking in its two divisions (a) savings-banks, (b) loan-offices, to which
9. Postal Savings Banks afford a first step.
10. National Control of all Fares and Freight Rates, as a step to the Nationalization of the Railroads.
11. The Department of Agriculture constituted an effective organ for the farmers, "for buying them the machinery, the fertilizers, the seeds, the breeding animals which they may need, — their organ for selling their surplus products for them" (p. 291).

For each of these steps Mr. Gronlund offers careful explanation of how it has worked, and ample justification of how it would work for the uplift of humanity and the betterment of the race. He urges, moreover, that the peculiar note of collectivism is wholly absent from these measures, and that there is a good deal more collectivism in any one of our trusts than in all of them (p. 296). Singularly enough, the means by which Mr. Gronlund expects to secure the adoption of this platform with eleven planks is popular education in the public school: the substitution, that is, of Kindergarten and Manual Training methods for the present undemocratic system of primary and secondary education. In addition to this pedagogical campaign to secure higher ideals in the next generation, Mr. Gronlund proposes civic churches (p. 350) where "well-informed, thoughtful men and women will on Sundays listen to lectures by competent, trained teachers on political, economical, and educational subjects, and take part in sober discussions thereon — not with a sort of apology as is done even in so-called 'People's Churches,' but conscious that they are acting in unison with the powers and forces that are working out the destiny of humanity."

"It should not be difficult to make every public-spirited citizen see that, if we could gather the squalid children teeming in the tenements of our large cities into sunny Kindergartens, teach them neatness and gentleness, open their eyes to beauty, train their hands in useful activities and develop their minds naturally and by an orderly method, the gravest dangers to our civilization would be averted" (p. 313).

"Manual training will finally solve the problem we have set ourselves. It will, in the first place, give the pupil power to make the most of himself, to know something thoroughly, and this it will accomplish by leading the youthful mind to form habits of observation, of self-activity, of self-development, and thus to become a self-educator. And, in the second place, it will actually make of the youth an all-around man — and an all-around woman, too, for that matter; it is in very truth itself a liberal education; manual training, properly understood, opens up the whole universe of knowledge and culture" (pp. 323-324).



Mr. Gronlund is confident that a fourteen-year-old boy, educated as he suggests (and the experiment has already been tried, both in Boston and in a suburb of Chicago) "will be fully the peer in knowledge, in mental acumen and moral perceptions, of any of our young men of twenty-one who has just graduated from Harvard" (p. 325). But it is not on this account that he advocates a new education; it is, rather, as his sub-title suggests, as a means to the *peaceful* solution of the social problem. A higher body of ideals and a growing consciousness of our being social functionaries will alone "relegate pay, profits, and property to the secondary position, where in fact they belong" (p. 42). He depends upon the school to supply the one, and the civic church the other. Both are essential, he insists, as the only means of preventing that civil war of classes for which socialists are preparing us.

"The plain fact is, that every one of us, industrially or socially employed, whether as a banker, a baker, a teacher, or a hod-carrier, is doing his work, because society, and only because society, needs his services and needs them then and there. A man may choose his function in the community, but its duties are not of his choosing" (p. 40).

It is the conscious social recognition of this fact that will bring about and will mark *the new economy*. "The Trust is the last evolutionary term of the present social order. Democracy in any real sense is as yet but a tendency, though an irresistible tendency" (p. 27). This practical programme Mr. Gronlund proposes as the best we can hope for in the interim which must elapse before mankind is ready for the Cooperative Commonwealth.

Standing near Mr. Gronlund's Civic Church, we may confidently look in the next century for Mrs. Stetson's "commodious and well-served apartment house for professional women with families" (p. 242). It will be without kitchens, but there will be a kitchen belonging to the house from which meals can be served to the families in their rooms or in a common dining-room as preferred. It will be a home where the cleaning will be done by efficient workers, not hired separately by the families, but engaged by the manager of the establishment; and a roof-garden, day-nursery, and kindergarten, under well-trained professional nurses and teachers, will insure proper care of the children.

"The demand for such provision is increasing daily and must soon be met, not by a boarding-house or a lodging-house, a hotel, a restaurant, or any makeshift patching together of these; but by a permanent provision for the needs of women and children, of family privacy with collective advantage. This must be offered on a business basis to prove a substantial business success; and it will so prove, for it is a growing social need."

The author's contention is that our homes as at present constituted afford none of those things which we have been accustomed to associate with them, and that the several professions involved in our clumsy method of housekeeping should be specialized to make the home of the twentieth century in

keeping with church and state and industry. She wastes no sympathy mourning over the past, but urges that the economic dependence and consequent social subjection of women has fulfilled its evolutionary function and is rapidly becoming socially destructive, not constructive; that the insufficient and irritating character of our existing form of marriage is shown by the fact (p. 300) "that women must be forced to it by the need of food and clothes, and men by the need of cooks and housekeepers"; that the home (p. 313) should no longer be an economic entity, with its cumbrous industrial machinery huddled behind it, but that the industries of the home life should be managed professionally; that the existing relation of economic dependence does not contribute to the development of either of the three essential elements of society — beautiful women, strong men, and intelligent children; that what we need are changes which shall minister to the social uplift of the newly specialized American wife and mother, and homes which shall give play for her increasing specialization.

"Where the embryonic combination of cook-nurse-laundress-chambermaid-housekeeper-waitress-governess was content to be "jack of all trades" and mistress of none, the woman who is able to be one of these things perfectly suffers doubly from not being able to do what she wants to do, and from being forced to do what she does not want to do. To the delicately differentiated modern brain the jar and shock of changing from trade to trade a dozen times a day is a distinct injury, a waste of nervous force" (p. 155).

There is a sense, therefore, in which Mrs. Stetson's attractive volume will serve as a suitable counter-irritant both to Professor Henderson's scientific analysis of the five elementary social institutions — the family, the schoolhouse, industry, the church, and the government, — and to Mr. Gronlund's advocacy of the Collectivist Republic: both books are written from what might be called the masculine point of view, if a point could be said to have life; "Women and Economics" shows us the woman's side of the case in an entirely new light. The author is not arguing a case in court, but stating a profound social philosophy; and she does this with enough wit and sarcasm to make the book very entertaining reading, and with such a wealth of illustration from the study of man's development from primitive conditions, and of the sex relations of animal life, as to make her theory seem almost startling in the vividness of its truth.

"This change is not a thing to prophesy and plead for. It is a change already instituted, and gaining ground among us these many years with marvellous rapidity" (p. 316).

"It is worth while for us to consider the case fully and fairly; to introduce conditions that will change humanity from within, making for better motherhood and fatherhood, better babyhood and childhood, better food, better homes, better society, — this is to work for human improvement along natural lines. It means enormous racial advance, and that with great swiftness; for this change does not wait to create new forces, but sets free

those already potentially strong, so that humanity will fly up like a released spring. And it is already happening. All we need to do is to understand and help" (p. 317).

We are the only animal species in which the female depends on the male for food, the only animal species in which the sex-relation is also an economic relation. Mrs. Stetson's book is written to offer a simple and natural explanation of this fact, to show its present significance, and "to reach in especial the thinking women of to-day, and urge upon them a new sense, not only of their social responsibility as individuals, but of their measureless racial importance as makers of men." Herein her book embodies the idea which marks perhaps the most pronounced tendency of recent thought along economic lines, namely, that social progress is more and more becoming a conscious process, and that, while it is perfectly true that there is a natural and physical basis for society and for social institutions, it is equally true that in a large measure man is as he thinks he is and as he wills he shall be.

The two books remaining to be noticed in this review also illustrate this tendency, though in a less degree. They are both of them doctors' theses offered at Columbia, and therefore represent university tendencies in part rather than those of the thinking world at large. They deal with the history of a particular line of industry and the evolution of a special phase of German thought; these are of necessity impersonal in character, and do not involve controversy and criticism; they are to be judged on the accuracy and comprehensiveness of the investigation and the attractiveness with which results are presented.

Professor Hammond has made a careful study of the cotton culture and trade, and tells us what we want to know about it. The effect of the agricultural economy of the Southern States produced by the cultivation of cotton is shown in the introductory chapter. In his second chapter the connection between slavery and cotton-growing at the South is set forth in a systematic, judicial, and critical manner; we are shown the necessary relation of cause and effect in social as well as chemical matters. "Cotton was not responsible for the origin of slavery in the South, but to it was wholly due the extension of that institution. The movement towards emancipation was checked by the discovery that cotton could be profitably cultivated throughout the whole Southern country" (p. 42). After three chapters devoted to the history of Southern agriculture, Book I. closes with two chapters on the present condition of the cotton culture and the remedy for over-production. This latter, Mr. Hammond thinks, is only to be found in the establishment and extension of a proper system of agricultural credit (p. 196). Book II. is a study of the cotton trade and the evolution of the cotton market, the most noticeable feature of which, since the Civil War, has been the growth of the cotton manufacture near the seat of the supply of the raw material

(p. 343). The cotton industry will form the subject of another volume.

All history will have to be rewritten, was the reply of one of America's greatest historians, Motley, to the question as to what field he would advise a young man to cultivate. Each succeeding century — each generation, almost — gains a new outlook and higher standards of truth by which to measure the thought and life of the past. We study what has been and what is, to show us what will be. An essay which does not show this contrast, and which does not afford better light to our path and lamps to our feet, is subject to the criticism that it begins nowhere, ends nowhere, and has nothing scientific between: it has not even an academic interest.

This criticism is in part applicable to the attempt of Professor Crook to write a history of the development of German Wage Theories. He begins well, by showing the dependence of German economists on Adam Smith and the definite reason for this: "The conditions of economic life in the two countries were very different. There was wanting on German soil the stimulating influence of unsolved practical problems of economics" (p. 8). Germany had no factory system during the first half of the century; as late as 1882 "42 per cent of the German textile industry was still conducted in the home or domestic workshop" (p. 9). But the author's conclusion (p. 113) that, when we have made all allowances, the residual theory fails to satisfy the mind completely, is not, to say the least, eminently satisfying in itself, and there is nothing exceptionally scientific between the beginning and the end: one is forced to query why such history is written.

ARTHUR B. WOODFORD.

#### BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

*An English handbook of Spanish literature.*

The need of an English history of Spanish literature, authoritative and up-to-date, has long been felt, for the want has been but imperfectly supplied by Mr. Butler Clarke's manual and by Mr. David Hannay's volume upon "The Later Renaissance." As for Ticknor, while that monumental work is not likely to be wholly displaced for a long time, it must be admitted that it is very defective in the light of later research. The need is now supplied, as far as a single volume of moderate dimensions can supply it, by the "Spanish Literature" written for the series of "Literatures of the World" (Appleton) by Mr. James Fitzmaurice Kelly, of all living English writers the most competent to prepare such a book. This accomplished Spanish scholar and Cervantist not only knows his subject, but he has also the literary faculty required to make thoroughly interesting reading of such a manual, in which latter respect his volume does not derogate from the high standard already set for this series by Dr. Garnett and Professor Dowden. He has,

too, opinions of his own, which is rather refreshing in view of the colorless and perfunctory character usually attaching to condensed surveys of this general description. For example, he remarks of Señor Echegaray that, "a delightfully middle-class writer, his appreciation by middle-class audiences calls for no special comment." This comment will cause exquisite pain to the "advanced" critics who hail every new experimental literary product as a revelation of hitherto unequalled genius. In the matter of extracts, the author is rather more liberal than his predecessors in the preparation of this series, and he is not afraid to use an occasional line or two of Spanish. We are minded to suggest one bit of criticism that he would probably have used had he known of it. Schopenhauer, after reading the "Numancia" of Cervantes, made it the subject of the following quatrain:

"Den Selbstmord einer ganzen Stadt  
Cervantes hier geschildert hat;  
Wenn alles bricht, so bleibt uns nur  
Rückkehr zum Urquell der Natur."

We mention this because it is the sort of thing that Mr. Kelly likes to introduce, and the introduction of which makes his volume so more than usually readable. We may add, by way of closing, that the author's theme is Castilian literature, and has little to say of books written in the Asturian, Galician, and Catalan dialects, or in that "spoiled child of philologists," the Basque tongue.

*The historical development of Modern Europe.*

The second volume of the "Historical Development of Modern Europe — 1849-97" (Putnam) is equal in scholarship and similar in treatment to its predecessor. The history of Europe is shown as a development; movements and subjects are dealt with as "logical wholes." The separate parts or movements considered are such as the Second Empire, European diplomacy in the Crimean War, the constitutional development of Piedmont and the union of Italy, the growth of Prussia and the struggle for German hegemony, the establishment of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, the Progress of the Eastern Question. If we were called upon to choose out of these splendid chapters, we would say Mr. Andrews is particularly happy in treating of Napoleon III. and European politics in his time. A single sentence summarizes the causes of the rise of this charlatan: "Lamartine, the idol of the Parisians ten months before, and Cavaignac the dictator of the June days, were both defeated by a name and a legend." The author shows how the Crimean War indirectly was the revenge of Europe for its reactionary policy in 1848; how Louis Napoleon himself, hypocritically pretending liberal ideas, profited by the discontent to acquire glory, calculating that the political theories of England would force her to the French side. Another chapter in which Mr. Andrews so successfully treats European history as a "logical whole" is that narrating the unification of Italy. The combination of circumstances which led to the French intervention in Italy, the arrest of Ital-

ian unity at the very gates of Rome, the effect of '66 and Sedan upon Italian politics, — all these are skilfully woven into one compact account, masterful in clearness and in grasp. The book, however, has a false end. The year 1878 had been a much better terminal point, for since that time new policies and purposes have initiated changes the wide ends of which no man can guess. What with the Dreyfus affair in France, the crisis in Austria-Hungary, and the Far Eastern Question, the future of Europe is uncertain. The last quarter of the nineteenth century to the coming historian will be rather the prologue to the twentieth century than an epilogue to the nineteenth.

*Historic homes in the mountains of Virginia.*

In a tasteful volume of 275 pages, entitled "Historic Homes of the South-West Mountains, Virginia" (Lippincott), Mr. Edward C. Mead essays to perpetuate the characteristics of the famous old houses of this cynosural section of the Old Dominion, and gives a brief anecdotal and genealogical account of the families whose names are more closely and historically connected with them. Some of these names — as Jefferson and Randolph — are of national, and all of them are of local, historic interest. There are twenty-eight papers in all, the list being headed with an account of Monticello — that political shrine of serio-comic memory which is well symbolized in its quaintly composite architecture, showing, in front, the chaste portico of a Doric temple, through which the votary passes on to the domestic and culinary arrangements of the interior and the rear. Thither the philosophic Jefferson retired, an honored Palinurus, from the helm of state, to prune his vines and plant his cabbages, — and, as the event showed, to be literally eaten out of house and home by intrusive swarms of the "plain people" who came ostensibly to pay their respects to, but really to stare at, the future Patron Saint of American democracy. One scarcely knows whether to be more amused or disgusted at the picture of these Vandals lighting like locusts on Monticello, "eating up all the produce of the estate," and committing a thousand vulgar impertinences under the veil of admiration for the persecuted proprietor, upon whom they bestowed nothing in return for his enormously abused hospitality save the crown of martyrdom. Mr. Mead writes sympathetically and with an intimate knowledge of his theme. There are many pleasing half-tone plates, and the volume is got up in the sumptuous style of a gift-book. The edition is limited to 750 copies.

*Two belated Holiday books.*

"Idylls of the King" (R. H. Russell), and "Ten Drawings in Chinatown" (San Francisco: A. M. Robertson), two publications of the pronounced "Holiday" type, reached us too late for inclusion in our regular December reviews of books of their class. The first-named volume is a profusely decorated and rubricated flat octavo containing Tennyson's noble epic, with sixty drawings and decorations by Messrs.



George and Louis Rhead. The decorations remind one of Mr. Walter Crane, and are in the main satisfactory. The full-page drawings are in the pre-Raphaelite or neo-medieval manner, and range in quality from good to indifferent—though one or two examples (as the preposterous plate on page 88) must in candor be pronounced positively bad. The drawings by the brothers Rhead are undeniably clever and striking in their way; but in too many instances they are marred by a certain stiffness, one might almost say woodenness, which becomes unpleasantly apparent when one compares them mentally (as is inevitable) with the work of such illustrators as Hunt and Rossetti, or even of Madox Brown, with whose manner they have closest affinity. But altogether the publication is a pleasing, as it certainly is a striking one, and should find favor as a gift-book. The text is printed in black letter in double columns, and the cover is of white buckram showily stamped in black, red, and gilt.—“Ten Drawings in Chinatown,” a sort of combination of book and portfolio, is the joint work of Mr. Ernest C. Peixotto, who supplies the pictures, and Mr. Robert Howe Fletcher, who is responsible for the text. The whole is the result of a trip, or rather of several trips, through Chinatown, undertaken by these gentlemen under the guidance of a resident pilot, Wong Sue; and anyone who has “done” the sights (and smells) of San Francisco’s bit of the Far East will vouch for the accuracy of the recorded impressions of both narrator and artist. Mr. Fletcher develops a very happy vein of quiet humor, and his knack of neat and graphic description is undeniable. The drawings are on thin paper mounted on boards, and they are sprightly and artistic. The edition is limited to 750 copies.

*Marriage markets  
and Corellian logic.*

It may be suspected that if the amenities of legal debate were preserved, and Marie Corelli allowed to close the argument in “The Modern Marriage Market” (Lippincott), as she was to open it, its forensics would resemble nothing so much as the Kilkenny cats of fable. For Miss Corelli falls afoul of the “Modern Marriage Market” (whatever that is); Lady Jeune falls afoul of Miss Corelli, and the M. M. M.; Mrs. Flora Annie Steel of L. J., M. C., and the M. M. M.; and Susan, Countess of Malmesbury, of all the foregoing, in a manner which has the elaborate constructive detail of “The House that Jack Built” and the style of the contest between the famous cats aforesaid. Only, Miss Corelli not being permitted a rejoinder, there is a very small tip left of her argument indeed, while the Countess of Malmesbury’s flourishes like a green bay tree: if the tropes are here confused, they are assuredly much less so than the topic after it has passed through so many distinguished inkstands. For it is a hopeless undertaking to save even shreds of “The Modern Marriage Market.” It is, and it isn’t. One of the contestants avers one thing, only to be supported and contradicted by each of those who

come after. Miss Corelli—speaking, it is to be hoped, without her own experience—regards it as something dreadful, and descants upon it in a way which is nothing less than passionate. Lady Jeune thinks pretty well of it, and discusses it in relation to the colonial empire of Great Britain and other closely related matters. Mrs. Steel is not quite sure, but believes upon the whole that the Hindoo custom of child-marriage is better. And Lady Malmesbury thinks all the other things that are left for anybody to think of. It can hardly be expected that the reader will think at all—if he is a man, he will not, in self-defence.

*Enchanted islands  
of the Atlantic.*

In his chastely elegant little volume entitled “Tales of the Enchanted Islands of the Atlantic” (Macmillan), Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson turns to graceful account the riches of the hitherto similarly unexploited field of legendary lore that the European fancy for more than a thousand years wove about the mysterious isles, real or fancied, of the Western Ocean. Although we cannot quite admit the accuracy of Colonel Higginson’s sweeping claim that these legends are “a part of the mythical period of American history,” we have nothing but approval for the way in which he has treated them. The volume is conceived in the spirit and written in the style of Hawthorne’s “Wonder Book,” of which it forms a worthy and desirable counterpart. There are twenty tales in all, under such alluring titles as “The Story of Atlantis,” “Taliessin of the Radiant Brow,” “Merlin the Enchanter,” “Sir Lancelot of the Lake,” “Maelduin’s Voyage,” “The Island of Satan’s Hand,” “Harald the Viking,” “Bimini and the Fountain of Youth.” Mr. Albert Herter has supplied a half-dozen full-page illustrations, which are both charmingly fancied and artistically done, and add decidedly to the attractiveness of the prettily bound, well-printed volume. It is an especially acceptable and stimulating book for young readers, whose imaginations are certainly in little danger of over-feeding in these practical times.

*A pleasant history  
of Philadelphia.*

The city of Penn and Franklin has found a graceful and sympathetic popular historian in Miss Agnes Repplier, whose “Philadelphia, the Place and the People” (Macmillan) forms a suitably sober pendant to Miss King’s romantic and stirring story of New Orleans, its companion volume. Miss Repplier’s always rather prim style, with its old-time graces and mannerisms and verbal tags out of Pepys and the “Spectator,” accords well with her present theme. Beginning with a kindly sketch of its excellent though maligned founder, she sketches with a light and fluent touch the generally serene though not untroubled history of the Quaker City down to present times. The treatment is popular, and from a literary point of view especially the book calls for cordial approval. There are many illustrations, comprising a charming portrait of Penn—who

must, it would seem, have been extremely unlike the unctuous philosopher-farmer of West's pictorial idyl, "The Treaty at Shackamaxon." We have nothing but praise for these two delightful companion studies in civic history, and we hope to see other volumes added to the series.

"Sartor  
Resartus"  
illustrated.

At first thought, "Sartor Resartus" would seem to be one of the last books to tempt the hand of an illustrator. But even the Bible is "pictured" and "decorated" nowadays, and it was probably inevitable that the illustrators would sooner or later get around to Carlyle. We can therefore only be grateful that the task has been elected by such a capable artist as Mr. Edmund J. Sullivan, whose seventy-five pen-and-ink drawings for "Sartor Resartus" are embodied in a handsome new edition of that work just issued in this country by the Macmillan Co. Mr. Sullivan has not attempted to depict the complete scenes and episodes of the book, but has confined himself, in the main, to portraits of the principal characters and to pictures of an allegorical or decorative nature. With few exceptions, the drawings show considerable originality and strength, and entitle the artist to a place in the front rank of pen-and-ink draughtsmen of the day. We fancy the true Carlylean will prefer his "Sartor" unillustrated, but in any case he cannot fail to be interested in Mr. Sullivan's clever drawings.

More of the  
biographical  
Thackeray.

Two more volumes have appeared of the biographical edition of Thackeray's works (Harper). The eighth contains "The Newcomes," and extends to more than eight hundred pages, besides the usual forty of introduction. Mrs. Ritchie's selection of material for her part of the book consists of reminiscences and letters of Thackeray's schoolboyhood, and notes on his continental wanderings during the years 1853-55, when the novel was written. It came, as will be noticed, between his two visits to America, and filled in the period fairly well, when we consider that it took nearly half a million words to tell the story. The ninth volume gives us the "Christmas Books," with all their wealth of caricature illustration. The introduction to this volume is the longest yet written, extending to sixty pages, and made proportionally interesting by its account of the relations between Thackeray and FitzGerald. Readers will remember the quoted reply of the novelist when asked, late in life, whom of his friends he loved best. "Old Fitz and Brookfield." The story is here corroborated by Mrs. Ritchie. She says: "I have been wondering whereabouts in my father's life the FitzGerald chapter should come in. It lasted from 1829 to 1863, sometimes carried on with words and signs, sometimes in silence, but it did not ever break off, though at times it passed through the phases to which all that is alive must be subject: it is only the dead friendships which do not vary any more." After the novelist's death,

FitzGerald put together a book of Thackeray's letters to him, including many drawings, and it is this unique volume that has supplied most of the material for the present chapter. It contains nothing more touching than some verses written by FitzGerald in the early years of the friendship. Here is one of the stanzas:

"If I get to be fifty, may Willy get too.  
And we'll laugh, Will, at all that grim sixties can do.  
Old age! Let him do of what poets complain,  
We'll thank him for making us children again;  
Let him make us grey, gouty, blind, toothless, or silly,  
Still old Ned shall be Ned, and old Willy be Willy."

Mrs. Ritchie adds: "All through our own childish days the dear and impressionable friend, so generous and helpful in time of trouble, used to appear and disappear, just as a benevolent supernatural being might be expected to do, whose laws were somewhat different from ours, and for whom commonplace and dull routine hardly existed."

Book-plate lore  
and fancies.

Mr. John A. Gade has compiled from original and other sources a readable little work on "Book Plates, Old and New" (Mansfield). Within small compass and in an interesting manner, he has told the story of the *ex-libris* from its small mediæval beginnings to its acceptance as a latter-day fad. He is accurate and sufficiently scholarly within the narrow limits he sets himself. It is not quite true to say that Lord de Tabley is better known to-day as John Leicester Warren, though to a collector of book-plates his works in verse would hardly commend themselves as contributing to a fame won as a connoisseur when book-plate collectors were comparatively few. The volume is suitably illustrated, and its price will make it useful.

Three great  
campaigns  
of Nelson.

The story of Lord Nelson's life being what it is, and his private affairs being readily dissociable from his career as the greatest of all sea-fighters, there seems to be room for an account which shall include his three greatest campaigns and nothing more. Such a book appears in "The Great Campaigns of Nelson" (imported by Charles Scribner's Sons), prepared by Mr. Wm. O'Connor Morris from papers originally contributed to the "Pall Mall Magazine." Maps have been added, and the lucid chapters may be said to serve as a compendious hand-book for Captain Mahan's great work. Necessarily, some of the fascinating tales of Nelson's early courage are omitted, but the gain in succinctness is great, and the book seems destined to serve a useful end. For our own part, however, we prefer Southey.

The economics  
of transportation.

Mr. H. T. Newcomb's little volume on "Railway Economics" (Railway World Publishing Co.) may be read with profit by all who are interested in the transportation problem, and especially by those who are in the habit of regarding the railways as all-powerful and grasping monopolies engaged in plundering the public. Mr. Newcomb shows that railway rates are

subject to definite laws, which are largely beyond the control of railway managers; and that while competition among the railways themselves cannot be relied upon to regulate rates, or for any other useful purpose, there is a competition among producers which keeps freight rates down to the lowest possible point. A study of the undesirable and wasteful features of the other kind of competition leads to the conclusion that the Interstate Commerce Act should be so amended as to legalize pooling.

*The Fourteenth Amendment.*

Mr. William D. Guthrie's "Lectures on the Fourteenth Article of Amendment to the Constitution of the United States," delivered last spring before the Dwight Alumni Association in New York, have been published in book form by Messrs. Little, Brown, & Co. The lectures deal first with the history of the amendment and the principles of interpretation, and then with the meaning of such phrases as "due process of law" and "the equal protection of the laws" as expounded in decisions of the Supreme Court. A multitude of cases are cited, in some of which Mr. Guthrie himself took part as counsel, urging a broad interpretation of the amendment which "has done more than any other cause to protect our civil rights from invasion, to strengthen the bonds of the Union, to make us truly a nation, and to assure the perpetuity of our institutions." At the end of the book the Constitution is conveniently annotated with references to cases in which it has been construed.

#### BRIEFER MENTION.

The Bodleian manuscript of Omar Khayyâm, discovered in 1856 by Professor Cowell, and transcribed by him, is the oldest codex of the poet as yet known, and dates from the year 1460. It has, furthermore, the special interest of being the manuscript upon which FitzGerald based his immortal poem. A photographic reproduction of this manuscript, with a transcript into modern Persian characters, a prose translation into English, a learned commentary, and a great variety of bibliographical and miscellaneous annotation, are all provided by Mr. Edward Heron-Allen in "The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyâm," a sumptuous volume published in this country (in its second edition) by Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. It is a book that no Omarian can possibly spare from his collection.

"The New Gulliver," by Mr. Wendell Phillips Garrison, is in form a very tastefully printed little book issued from the Marion Press of Jamaica, New York. In content, it is the story of the strange experience of Mr. Theophilus Brocklebank, who rediscovered the country of the Houyhnhnms, left unvisited by any Yahoo from the time of its original explorer. In purpose, it is a mild satire upon the relativity of human knowledge and the futility of theological speculation, although this purpose is left rather vaguely defined, with the intention, we suspect, of mystifying the reader rather than of contributing to his real enlightenment.

#### LITERARY NOTES.

The next publication of the "Brothers of the Book" will consist of a reprint of Robert Louis Stevenson's essay on "The Morality of the Profession of Letters," taken from the "Fortnightly Review" for April, 1881.

"Bush-Fruits," by Mr. Fred W. Card, is "a horticultural monograph of raspberries, blackberries, dewberries, currants, gooseberries, and other shrub-like fruits," just published by the Macmillan Co.

"The Boy Who Drew Cats" is a Japanese fable told in English by Mr. Lafcadio Hearn, and printed on crêpe paper with colored illustrations as an issue of the "Japanese Fairy Tale Series" published in Tokyo by Mr. T. Hasegawa. It is a charming little book as to both text and illustration.

One of the daintiest little books of the season, a book that brings joy to the eye and the heart alike, is a selection of Elizabethan lyrics made by Mr. FitzRoy Carrington, illustrated with portraits of famous Elizabethans, printed with sixteenth century spelling and typography, and entitled "The Queen's Garland." Mr. R. H. Russell is the publisher.

One of the most interesting of recent announcements comes in prompt fulfilment of our wish, expressed in writing of the Tolstoy anniversary, that we might soon have a uniform English edition of the books of the great Russian. Such an edition, in twenty volumes, is now under way, to be edited by Mr. Nathan Haskell Dole, and published by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons.

It is announced that the competitive examinations for the fellowships of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens will be held this year on March 16, 17, and 18. Candidates are to enter their names on or before February 1 with Professor B. I. Wheeler (Ithaca, N. Y.), Chairman of Fellowship Committee, from whom all information as to place, subjects, etc., may be obtained. These fellowships yield \$600 each. The Hoppin Fellowship, open to women only, yields \$1000.

Lewis Henry Bontell, of Evanston, Illinois, who died on the sixteenth of January at the age of seventy-two, was a soldier and lawyer of much distinction. His death deprives THE DIAL of a valued contributor, and historical scholarship of a zealous student whose published work, although inconsiderable in quantity, exhibited qualities of a high order. His most important publication was a "Life of Roger Sherman," which appeared about two years ago. This biography was undertaken at the request of Senator Hoar, who had himself made preparations to write it, and who transferred the task, together with the materials collected, to the competent hands of Mr. Bontell.

In the death of William K. Sullivan, on the seventeenth of January, Chicago lost one of the best-known and most highly-esteemed of its public men. THE DIAL records his death for two reasons: As a member of the Chicago Board of Education, and for a term of years its President, he always stood for the highest standards and the most enlightened ideals of public education. As a professional newspaper worker for the greater part of his active life, first with Mr. Dana on the New York "Sun," then with Mr. Horace White on the Chicago "Tribune," and eventually as editor of the Chicago "Evening Journal," his influence was always on the side of those traditions of dignity and seriousness that are now fast disappearing from journalism. Born in 1843, in Waterford, Ireland, he came to this country in time to serve



as a volunteer in the closing period of the Civil War. He was also a member of the Illinois Legislature, and a President of the Chicago Press Club. In 1890 he went to Bermuda as United States consul, remaining a year in that position. Personally, he was endeared to all who knew him by his sincerity, his generosity, and the fine courtesy of his manner. There was nothing superficial about these qualities; they were rooted in the depths of his nature.

After experimenting for some months with an American issue of "Literature" which was merely the English edition imported in sheets and supplied with new covers and a belated date, the publishers, Messrs. Harper & Brothers, have at last come to a conclusion which was inevitable from the start, and have begun the issue of what is in the genuine sense an American edition of this periodical. That is, the English matter is used only in part, and is supplemented by at least an equal amount of new matter prepared in this country. Some of the reviews are signed, and others are not. The total matter included is less than we have had heretofore (especially in the readable department of "notes"), but it is all chosen with reference to the interests of American readers, and consequently far more likely to attract subscribers. January 10 is the date with which this "new series" begins.

#### TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS.

February, 1899.

Anglo-Saxon Affinities. Julian Ralph. *Harper*.  
Aguinaldo, a Character Sketch of. *Review of Reviews*.  
Astronomical Outlook, The. C. A. Young. *Harper*.  
Charity, Subtle Problems of. Jane Addams. *Atlantic*.  
College Property, Taxation of. C. F. Thwing. *Educ'tl Rev.*  
Colonial Expansion of U. S. A. Lawrence Lowell. *Atlantic*.  
Colonial Governments, Drift toward. *Review of Reviews*.  
Constructive Work in Common Schools. *Educational Review*.  
Conventions, Four National. George F. Hoar. *Scribner*.  
Cubans, Character of the. Crittenden Marriott. *Rev. of Revs.*  
Cyrano de Bergerac. Lionel Strachey. *Lippincott*.  
Dewey at Manila, With. Joseph L. Stickney. *Harper*.  
Dickens, Suppressed Plates of. G. S. Layard. *Pall Mall*.  
Diplomatic Forecast, A. Austin Bierbower. *Lippincott*.  
Dyaks, Among the. J. T. Van Gestel. *Cosmopolitan*.  
Forrest, Lieut.-Col., at Ft. Donelson. J. A. Wyeth. *Harper*.  
History, How to Study. Anna B. Thompson. *Educ'tl Rev.*  
Indian on the Reservation. G. B. Grinnell. *Atlantic*.  
Interstate Commerce, Federal Taxation of. *Rev. of Reviews*.  
Lincoln, Recollections of. James M. Scovel. *Lippincott*.  
Mathematics, Limitations of. J. H. Gore. *Educational Rev.*  
Military Ballooning, European. *Pall Mall*.  
Newfoundland. Sir Charles Dilke. *Pall Mall*.  
Northwestern State University. W. K. Clement. *Educ'tl Rev.*  
Philanthropy, Practical, Training for. P. W. Ayres. *Rev. of Revs.*  
Poetry, Enjoyment of. Samuel M. Crothers. *Atlantic*.  
Poetry: Will it Disappear? H. E. Warner. *Lippincott*.  
Psychology, Practical Aspects of. Jos. Jastrow. *Educ'tl Rev.*  
Psychology, Talks to Teachers on. Wm. James. *Atlantic*.  
Riordan's Last Campaign. Anne O'Hagan. *Scribner*.  
Rough Riders, Journey of, to Cuba. Theo. Roosevelt. *Scribner*.  
Signal Corps of the Army in the War. *Review of Reviews*.  
Spanish-American War, The. H. C. Lodge. *Harper*.  
Stevenson's Life in Edinburgh. Told in his Letters. *Scribner*.  
Subways, City. H. F. Bryant. *Cosmopolitan*.  
Thackeray. W. C. Brownell. *Scribner*.  
Tropical Islands, Dutch Management of. *Review of Reviews*.  
United States as a World Power. A. B. Hart. *Harper*.  
War Relief Associations. W. H. Tolman. *Rev. of Reviews*.  
Westminster Abbey, Naval Heroes in. *Pall Mall*.  
William, Emperor, in Holy Land. S. I. Curtiss. *Cosmopolitan*.  
Wilson, James, and his Times. D. O. Kellogg. *Lippincott*.

#### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

[The following list, containing 58 titles, includes books received by THE DIAL since its last issue.]

##### BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

Memorials, Personal and Political, 1863-1893. By Roundell Palmer, Earl of Selborne. In 2 vols., with portraits, large 8vo, uncut. Macmillan Co. \$8. net.  
Forty Years a Fur Trader on the Upper Missouri: The Personal Narrative of Charles Larpenteur, 1833-1872. Edited by Elliott Coues. In 2 vols., illus., large 8vo, uncut. "American Explorers Series." Francis P. Harper. \$6. net.  
The Emperor Hadrian: A Picture of the Græco-Roman World in his Time. By Ferdinand Gregorovius; trans. by Mary E. Robinson. Large 8vo, uncut, pp. 415. Macmillan Co. \$4. net.  
Zoroaster: The Prophet of Ancient Iran. By A. V. Williams Jackson. Large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 314. Macmillan Co. \$3. net.  
The Autobiography of a Veteran, 1807-1893. By General Count Enrico Della Rocca; trans. from the Italian and edited by Janet Ross. With portrait, large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 299. Macmillan Co. \$2.50.  
Michael Faraday: His Life and Work. By Silvanus P. Thompson, D.Sc. With portrait, 12mo, pp. 308. "Century Science Series." Macmillan Co. \$1.25.  
Cavour. By the Countess Evelyn Martinengo Cesaresco. 12mo, pp. 222. "Foreign Statesmen." Macmillan Co. 75c.  
James Hunter: An Address. By Joseph M. Morehead. 8vo, pp. 76. Greensboro, N. C.: C. F. Thomas. Paper.

##### HISTORY.

The Medieval Empire. By Herbert Fisher. In 2 vols., large 8vo, uncut. Macmillan Co. \$7. net.  
The Royal Navy: A History from the Earliest Times to the Present. By William Laird Clowes. Vol. III., illus. in photogravure, etc., 4to, gilt top, uncut, pp. 609. Little, Brown, & Co. \$6.50 net.  
Roman Society in the Last Century of the Western Empire. By Samuel Dill, M.A. Large 8vo, uncut, pp. 382. Macmillan Co. \$4. net.  
The American Revolution. By the Right Hon. Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Bart. Part I., 1766-1776. 8vo, gilt top, pp. 434. Longmans, Green, & Co. \$3.  
A Short History of Switzerland. By Dr. Karl Dändliker; trans. by E. Salisbury. With maps, large 8vo, uncut, pp. 322. Macmillan Co. \$2.50.  
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##### GENERAL LITERATURE.

Creation Myths of Primitive America in Relation to the Religious History and Mental Development of Mankind. By Jeremiah Curtin. With photogravure frontispiece, 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 532. Little, Brown, & Co. \$2.50.  
Scottish Vernacular Literature: A Succinct History. By T. F. Henderson. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 462. London: David Nutt.  
The Century Illustrated Monthly Magazine. Vol. LVI., May to October, 1898. Illus., large 8vo, gilt top, pp. 960. Century Co. \$3.  
The Rogue's Comedy: A Play in Three Acts. By Henry Arthur Jones. 16mo, gilt top, pp. 131. Macmillan Co. 75c.  
Sursum Corda: A Defence of Idealism. 16mo, uncut, pp. 212. Macmillan Co. \$1.  
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 The World's Exchanges in 1898. By John Henry Norman. 8vo, pp. 54. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Paper.  
 The Methodist Year Book for 1899. Edited by A. B. Sanford, D.D. Illus., 12mo, pp. 140. Eaton & Mains. Paper, 10 cts. net.

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